But it cannot be denied that there have been occasions when students have been made cannon-fodder in the battles of rival politicians. To-day the most intelligent students seem to be turning increasingly to Socialism, especially to Marxism. They are finding their inspiration in the work of students in China; they eagerly read of the part played by students in Spain, and they are often more international in outlook than their elders. That their zeal sometimes runs away with them is not surprising, and there is a tendency to utter slogans without the background of careful study. Again, the students are often quarrelsome. I myself have had to quell a free-fight between two rival factions on one occasion. There is still lack of discipline in student organisations and a good deal of suspicion of the *bond fides* of then-leaders in some cases. But now there is a growing tendency to organise the youth, to improve their status as students, to protect their interests and to participate in all constructive work. It is being widely realised that the educated youth have a great responsibility to the illiterate. There is talk in certain provinces of conscripting the youth for some years of national service in education. The Bombay Students Federation has devised a scheme for the summer vacation—a literacy campaign. After training, groups of students will go to the villages and, besides giving instruction, they will stimulate the efforts of the villages, teaching them elementary hygiene and simple games. They will also try to get a set questionnaire filled in, thus acquainting themselves with the actual conditions of the people in that district. It seems an excellent scheme, and one hopes that it will be taken up in other parts of the country also. Tlie Chinese students in the present crisis of their national life are playing an important role in the unification of their country, and there is no reason why Indian students should not do likewise.

Education in India has been far too much under